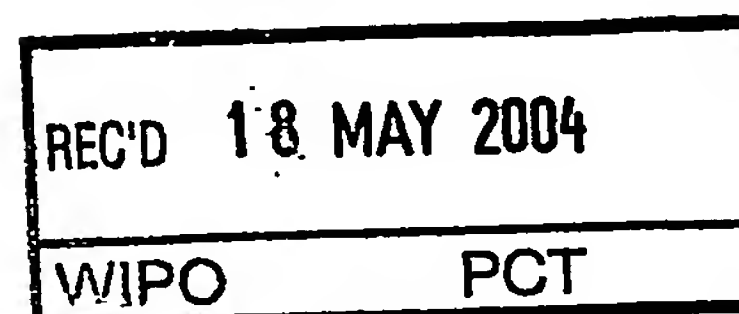


PCT/NZ2004/000070



CERTIFICATE

This certificate is issued in support of an application for Patent registration in a country outside New Zealand pursuant to the Patents Act 1953 and the Regulations thereunder.

I hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional Specification as filed on 8 April 2003 with an application for Letters Patent number 525241 made by The University of Waikato.

Dated 30 April 2004.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Neville Harris".

Neville Harris
Commissioner of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs



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525241

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PATENTS ACT 1953
PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

RANGE SENSING SYSTEM

We The University of Waikato of Hillcrest Road (no number), Hamilton,
New Zealand, a body existing by virtue of the University of Waikato Act
1963

do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:

RANGE SENSING SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a range sensing system. Preferably the present invention may provide an input system for machine vision applications whereby machinery or robotics are given feedback on an environment. However, applications outside of machine vision that are also envisioned and reference to the above only throughout this specification should in no way be seen as limiting.

BACKGROUND ART

Simple range sensing systems which can quickly determine the range to one target or point are well known. These systems can be used in many applications, from determining a golfer's distance to the hole they are playing, to surveying applications to calculate the distance between specific landmarks or points.

These systems normally employ a laser range finding system where a laser beam is trained onto a selected target, and a receiver associated with the system calculates a distance or range to the target through the propagation delay of the laser beam.

However, these systems cannot necessarily be used easily where the range to multiple targets needs to be calculated simultaneously or in a very short period of time. For example, these types of "single target" range finders cannot necessarily be used effectively in machine vision applications which employ range information for all targets with a scene as inputs to object identification algorithms.

One attempt to provide a range finding system for such applications can employ a laser range finder substantially as described above, which has the laser beam scanned over the region of interest and all targets within such a region. However, this approach is not ideal as mechanical systems are required to physically move the laser

source to provide the scanning motion required. Furthermore, significant computation or processing power is also required to calculate the range of a number of discrete targets using the propagation delay associated with multiple scans of the laser beam. Range information must be calculated separately for each scanning movement of the laser, which will require high performance computer processing power to ensure that the range information can be provided at an effective or useful speed.

A discussion on scanned laser systems above can be found in US Patent No. 5,638,164 and in D.Tu, "Range Image Acquisition for Machine Vision", Optical Engineering, 37(9), pp 2531-5,1998.

Another alternative range sensing system has also been developed to address these problems associated with scanned laser range finding systems, and is discussed in US Patent No. US 6,100,517. This system employs a light or energy source and associated light or energy sensor both of which are pulsed on and off at the same frequency. Energy from the pulsed source is reflected from the targets within a particular area or region back towards the energy sensor, which again is enabled or activated in a pulse manner so that this reflected light will only be sensed when the sensor is activated.

The selective activation of the sensor is implemented through a shutter or gate placed between the sensor and any targets within a scene, and this shutter is open and closed at the correct pulsing frequency required. The frequency at which the source and sensor are pulsed is selected so that the amount of light reflected from distant targets is cut off after a set propagation delay, as opposed to light reflected from near targets which has a lower propagation delay. Light will be received from near objects for a longer period of time than light reflected or scattered from more distant objects. Therefore, more light will be received from near targets than distant targets, which

gives a light intensity value or reading for a target which is proportional to its range from the sensor.

This type of system can be implemented with relatively low cost components and does not require the level of computational processing power which the scanned laser
5 range finder discussed above requires. However, there are additional variables present in the operating environment of the system which can cause inaccuracies or errors in the resultant data obtained.

Changes in ambient light level (and therefore the amount of light received by the sensor) will provide an offset error in the results obtained. Furthermore, targets
10 within a particular scene which have relatively high or low reflectance properties will also create errors in the output obtained, as the amount of light received by the sensor will vary not just with the range of the target from the sensor.

An improved range sensing system which addressed any or all of the above problems would be of advantage. Specifically a range sensing system which could be
15 implemented using relatively low cost componentry, which did not require a high degree of computational processing power and which also did not suffer from inaccuracies due to changing ambient light levels nor variable reflectance properties of targets would be of advantage.

All references, including any patents or patent applications cited in this specification
20 are hereby incorporated by reference. No admission is made that any reference constitutes prior art. The discussion of the references states what their authors assert, and the applicants reserve the right to challenge the accuracy and pertinency of the cited documents. It will be clearly understood that, although a number of prior art publications are referred to herein, this reference does not constitute an admission
25 that any of these documents form part of the common general knowledge in the art, in New Zealand or in any other country.

It is an object of the present invention to address the foregoing problems or at least to provide the public with a useful choice.

Further aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the ensuing description which is given by way of example only.

5 DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a range sensing system which includes,

- (at least one energy source adapted to emit energy capable of reflection by one or more targets within a region, and
- 10 at least one receiver adapted to sense the reflection of emitted energy from said at least one target within said region, and
- an activation system associated with said at least one source, said activation system being adapted to activate and deactivate an energy source in a cyclic pattern with a selected source frequency, and
- 15 a shielding system associated with said at least one receiver, said shielding system being adapted to block the sensing of reflected energy from a target by a receiver, said shielding system being activated and deactivated in a cyclic pattern with a selected receiver frequency,
- wherein an output signal of a receiver is compared with a reference signal to
- 20 determine a range value for a target from the receiver, with phase differences between the receiver signal and reference signal indicating a range value.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a range sensing system substantially as described above wherein said source frequency and

receiver frequencies are selected from different values.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a range sensing system substantially as described above wherein a processing means is used to compare an output signal of a receiver to a reference signal to determine a range
5 value for a target from the receiver.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a range sensing system substantially as described above wherein the source frequency used is phase locked with respect to the receiver frequency used.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a range
10 sensing system substantially as described above which is adapted to use a number of paired source and receiver frequencies to vary the distance over which range values can be indicated.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of calculating ranges to a plurality of targets within a region, characterized by the
15 steps of;

- (i) activating an energy source using an activation system, said source being activated and deactivated in a cyclic pattern with a selected source frequency, and
- (ii) operating a receiver using a shielding system, said shielding system being
20 adapted to block the sensing of reflected energy from a target in a cyclic pattern with a selected receiver frequency, and
- (iii) comparing a receiver output signal with a reference signal to determine a range value for at least one target, where phase differences between the receiver output signal and reference signal indicate said range value.

The present invention is preferably adapted to provide a range sensing system which can simultaneously or in a short period of time provide range values for a plurality of targets within a selected region. In a further preferred embodiment the present invention may be used in machine vision applications where such range information
5 from a plurality of targets can be used in object identification algorithms.

Reference throughout this specification will also be made to the present invention being used as a range sensing system, which is preferably employed in a machine vision application. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that other configurations of the present invention are envisioned and reference to the above
10 only throughout this specification should in no way be seen as limiting.

Furthermore, reference throughout this specification will also be made to the present invention being used to provide range values or indications for a plurality of targets within a region simultaneously. Those skilled in the art should also appreciate that some propagation or processing delay may also be present in the provision of such
15 values due to technical limitations of the equipment used. The term simultaneously referred to throughout this specification refers to events occurring substantially at the same time.

Preferably the present invention employs at least one energy source which is adapted to emit a form of energy which can be reflected or scattered from targets within a
20 selected region. The energy source employed can emit any number of different spectra or energies with variable frequencies depending on the particular application which the present invention is to be employed. Furthermore, the energy emitted from a source may be substantially diffused in some embodiments or alternatively focused into a cohesive beam in other embodiments if required.

25 In a further preferred embodiment the present invention may include a single energy source only which has a substantially diffuse emission pattern for the energy that it

generates or emits. Such a single energy source can be used to expose an entire region of interest to energy capable of reflection by targets.

In a further preferred embodiment the energy source employed may emit energy from the visible light spectra. Visible light energy emitters are well known and also
5 inexpensive to produce or obtain. Furthermore, a visible light energy source such as for example, a common LED can also be easily configured and operated to illuminate the region of interest.

Reference throughout this specification will also be made to the present invention employing a single visible light energy source in the form of a LED which radiates a
10 diffused pattern of visible light. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that other configurations or numbers of energy sources which can emit different spectra or frequencies of energy may also be employed in conjunction with the present invention if required.

In a preferred embodiment the present invention also includes at least one receiver
15 adapted to sense the reflection of emitted energy from said at least one target within a region of interest. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that the type of receiver employed will be determined by the spectra or frequency of the energy emitted by the energy source used. For example, in a further preferred embodiment where a light emitting diode (LED) is used as an energy source, a visible light responsive sensor or
20 sensors may be employed in conjunction with the present invention.

Other light sensors can include CMOS cameras, Vidicon tubes, photodiode arrays and photomultiplier arrays.

In a further preferred embodiment the present invention may employ a single receiver only. A single receiver may be configured to provide adequate coverage of the
25 region of interest thereby substantially simplifying the design of the system provided

and also reducing its manufacturing cost.

In a preferred embodiment a receiver used may be provided through some form of charge couple device (CCD) such as for example, a CCD camera well known in the art. Such devices or cameras have many varied uses and are produced in large numbers at relatively low cost. Furthermore, a CCD camera can also provide effective coverage for a large or wide region of interest through sensing the reflection of visible light from targets within such a region.

Reference throughout this specification will also be made to the present invention employing a single CCD camera only as a receiver of reflected energy. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that other configurations of the present invention which employ different types and numbers of receivers are also envisioned, and reference to the above only throughout this specification should in no way be seen as limiting.

In a preferred embodiment the present invention also employs an activation system. Such an activation system can be associated with the energy source to activate and deactivate the source with the cyclic pattern. The activation system can be configured to pulse the energy or light source on and off with a particular regular source frequency.

An activation system as discussed above may be implemented in many different ways depending on the particular application for the present invention. For example, in one instance the activation system may simply consist of a power supply for an energy source where the source frequency employed is used to enable and disable the supply of power to an energy source at the source frequency. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that other implementations of an activation system are envisioned and reference to the above only throughout this specification should in no way be seen as limiting.

Preferably the present invention may also include a shielding system which is associated with the receiver employed. Such a shielding system can be operated to block the receiver sensing light reflected by targets within a region of interest. The shielding system may be activated and deactivated with a cyclic pattern to in turn
5 block or enable the sensing of reflected light with a cyclic pattern. The shielding system and therefore in effect the receiver can be operated at a selected receiver frequency, therefore to provide a cyclic effect to the output obtained from the receiver.

A shielding system used in conjunction with the present invention may be
10 implemented in a number of different ways. For example, in one possible embodiment a physical barrier such as a gate or shutter may be placed in front of a receiver with the shutter being opened and closed at the selected receiver frequency. Alternatively, in other embodiments the shielding system may be implemented with the components also employed to provide a receiver. For example, where a CCD
15 camera is employed as a receiver such a shielding system may be implemented through control electronics also incorporated into the camera which enable and subsequently disable the sensing of light at the particular receiver frequency selected.

Reference throughout this specification will also be made to a shielding system being formed from a shuttering or gating element which is pulsed open and closed at the
20 receiver frequency employed. However, those skilled in the art should appreciate that other configurations of the present invention are envisioned and reference to the above only throughout this specification should in no way be seen as limiting.

In a preferred embodiment the source and receiver frequencies employed may be selected from different frequencies. These frequencies may preferably be slightly
25 offset from one another with the size of the frequency difference being approximately equal to the operating frequencies employed by a relatively low cost signal

processing and imaging acquisition equipment.

Those skilled in the art should also appreciate that many different types of wave form or wave functions with selected frequencies may be used to provide either or both the source frequency and receiver frequency. The selected frequency signals used to
5 drive the activation and shielding systems can be formed from for example, pulsed square waves, triangular waves, sinusoidal waves or any other required type of wave function which exhibits the correct frequency required.

In a further preferred embodiment both the activation system and shielding system may be driven by receiver and source frequencies generated by a single signal
10 generator. In a further preferred embodiment the signal generator employed can generate a receiver frequency which is phase locked with respect to the source frequency generated by the same equipment.

In a preferred embodiment the receiver employed is adapted to provide a receiver output signal which is analysed to determine the range values or indications required
15 from the present invention. Due to the wave mixing effects provided through driving the receiver and source at slightly offset frequencies, a resultant receiver output signal can be obtained with a frequency equal to the frequency difference between the driving receiver and source frequencies. This output signal, which can have a substantially lower frequency than the source or receiver frequencies, can therefore
20 be analysed and manipulated easily by relatively low cost signal processing and imaging acquisition components.

In this way the present invention can provide an optical or image heterodyning system which allows the signal processing equipment employed to function at relatively low frequencies when compared with the receiver and source frequencies.
25 The optical mixing effects employed can be used to downshift the resultant frequency of interest to a lower frequency which can be easily analysed or manipulated.

In a preferred embodiment an output signal from a receiver is compared to a reference signal to provide an indication of a range value for a particular target within a region. The output signal obtained from the receiver may be generated from light reflected by a particular target, and in most instances would be represented by pixels
5 generated through use of a CCD camera as a receiver. A single target or object within a particular region may therefore be represented by multiple pixels, with each pixel indicating range information for component portions of a target.

The reference signal to which the comparison is made can be obtained through a calibration procedure whereby the reference signal is equal to an output signal where
10 the range of the target from the receiver is known. A calibration procedure can be employed in some instances to obtain one or more reference signals which are compared to a receiver output signal to indicate a range value.

However, in an alternative embodiment a reference signal may not necessarily be obtained through a separate calibration procedure. For example, in another
15 alternative embodiment a reference signal may be obtained through the mixing together of the receiver frequency and source frequency. This will allow a resultant reference signal to be obtained of the order of the difference between the receiver and source frequencies, which will represent a signal which would be obtained from a target with a zero distance from the receiver.

20 In a further preferred embodiment the phase differences between a receiver output signal and the reference signal employed may indicate a range value for the target involved to the receiver. The extent of the phase difference between these two signals will indicate the displacement of the target from the particular range value represented by the reference signal.

25 In a preferred embodiment the comparison made between a reference signal and an output signal from a receiver can be completed through use of a processing means.

Such a processing means may preferably be implemented through any one of a number of types of signal processing components which are capable of receiving the input signals required and assessing phase differences between same. In a further preferred embodiment a computer system may be employed to complete the processing work required to give range values or indications from the input signals it received. Such a computer system may also provide numerical range values for each pixel of information obtained from the region of interest, where this matrix or array of numerical data can then be further processed or used in the application required for the present invention.

10 This implementation of the present invention eliminates complications known in existing prior art systems caused by changes in ambient light levels or varying reflectance properties of targets within a region. As phase differences between a reference signal and an output signal of a receiver are employed to indicate range, this eliminates errors in the output of the system caused by variations in light intensity values still received. Furthermore, the mixing effect employed through using slightly offset receiver and source frequencies allows the componentry or equipment used to make such a phase comparison to operate at relatively low frequencies, and therefore be provided through relatively low cost components.

20 In a further preferred embodiment the activation system and shielding system may be driven by a number of paired sets of receiver and source frequencies. Selected pairings of receiver and source frequencies can be used to drive these components to in turn vary the distances over which the present invention can accurately determine range values.

25 As phase differences are employed to calculate range values a single selected pair of receiver and source frequencies will provide useful information only for a selected maximum range. Outside of this range the phase differences between the resulting

output signal and reference signal may encompass more than one cycle, and therefore make it difficult to determine a specific range value. However, by operating the system to employ two or more paired sets of source and receiver frequencies the present invention may be operated to investigate a number of maximum range values
5 for a particular region, thereby improving the flexibility and also the capacity of the system provided.

The present invention provides many potential advantages over the prior art range sensing system.

The present invention can be used to provide a range sensing system which can
10 operate quickly and effectively using the relatively low cost componentry. Such an implementation of a range sensing system may be used to provide an effective and useful system for machine vision applications.

Through sensing or determining range values by investigating the phase of a receiver output signal, the present invention also eliminates the complications normally
15 present in the existing prior art systems caused by variable target reflectances or changes in ambient light levels in a region of interest.

Furthermore, the implementation of the present invention discussed above also allows relatively low cost signal processing equipment to be used to analyse the result of the output signal obtained, thereby substantially reducing the costs involved
20 with implementing such a system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Further aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description which is given by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1

shows a schematic view of components employed to provide a range sensing system in conjunction with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and

Figure 2a and 2b

illustrate plots of wave functions for signals employed by or generated by the system discussed with respect to figure 1.

Figure 3

illustrates plots of wave functions for signals employed by or generated by the system discussed with respect to figure 1.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Figure 1 illustrates a schematic view of components employed to provide a range sensing system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 1 shows a range sensing system which incorporates a single energy source, shown in this embodiment as a single LED (2). The system (1) also includes a single receiver, shown in this embodiment as a charge coupled device camera (3).

The system (1) also incorporates an activation system, shown in this embodiment as a signal generator (4). The signal generator 4 is adapted to provide a driving signal A to operate the light source (2). This driving signal A has a frequency, defined as the source frequency, which activates and deactivates the light source (2) in a cyclic pattern.

This signal generator (4) is also adapted to provide a driving or control signal D (with a frequency equal to or defined as the receiver frequency) to a shielding system, which is shown in this embodiment by a shutter (5). The driving signal D for the shutter (5) is used to periodically block the sensing of reflecting energy from a nearby target (6) and more distant target (7) by the camera (3).

The system (1) also incorporates a processing means, implemented in this

embodiment through a micro-processor (8). The micro-processor (8) receives output signals from the camera (3) and processes a number of input signals to provide the range information or indications required from the system (1).

5 A number of specific electrical and also optical signals A – J are also employed or generated by the system shown. Figures 2a and 2b show plots of each of these signals with respect of time, where the amplitude and frequencies of the wave forms shown are given as approximations only to illustrate the behaviour of the system.

As discussed above, the signal generator (4) is used to generate a driving source frequency A and a driving receiver frequency D used to operate the light source (2) and shutter (5) respectively. The signal generator (4) is also adapted to provide phase-locking between these driving frequencies A, D so that a receiver frequency will be phase-locked with respect to the source frequency. The signal generator is also adapted to provide a third signal E which is the result of the receiver and source frequencies A, D mixed together to create an initial reference signal E.

15 Signal B shown represents the modulated light generated by the source (2) and reflected from a nearby target (6) towards the shutter (5). Conversely signal C represents the modulated light from the source (2) reflected from a more distant target (7) towards the shutter (5).

Signals G and I represent a pair of mixed signals generated by the modulated light signals B, C being passed through the shutter (5) which is driven open and closed with a receiver frequency D. Signal G represents the mixed signal resulting from light reflected from a nearby target (6) (being B mixed with D) while signal I represents the mixed signal resulting from light signal resulting from light reflected from the more distant target (being C mixed with D) (7).

25 These two optical signals and the further input reference signal E make up inputs to

the camera (3) which acts as a transducer to produce electrical output signals H, J and F which are supplied to the micro-processor (8) as inputs. Output signal H is provided through a signal generated by light intersecting the camera which is reflected from the nearby target (6), while electrical signal J is provided through light
5 intersecting the camera reflected from the more distant target (7). Electrical signal F is generated from the initial reference signal E and is used to provide a calibration or final reference signal in the calculation of range values by the micro-processor (8).

Because signals H and J are derived from light imaged on to the camera's sensor, each of these signals represent the intensity of the pixel of which the light is
10 intersecting. Similarly, every other pixel on the camera's sensor will generate a similar waveform relating to the light reflected from the object(s) in that pixels field of view. The combination of waveforms from all of the camera's pixels will result in a time series of images, in which each pixel in the image contains one quantised time-slot of that pixels corresponding waveform.

15 The micro-processor (8) operates to compare or analyse phase differences between the reference signal F and the signals generated through the reflected light from each of the targets (6) and (7). The reference signal F is representative of light reflected from a target at a zero distance from the camera (3) so that the size of the phase difference between the reference signal F and signals H and J will indicate the range
20 of the targets (6) and (7) from the camera (3).

Figure 3 shows more clearly a comparison of signals F, J and H with respect to one another and as compared using the micro-processor A.


As can be seen from figure 3 the signal H has a lesser phase difference in the signal J from the reference signal F, thereby showing that target (7) is further from the camera
25 (3) than target (6). The actual size of this phase difference is also calculated or analysed by the micro-processor (8) to assign a specific distance value to the targets

(6, 7) and therefore provide range values.

Aspects of the present invention have been described by way of example only and it should be appreciated that modifications and additions may be made thereto without departing from the scope thereof.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

by their Attorneys


JAMES & WELLS

Intellectual Property
Department

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FIGURE 1

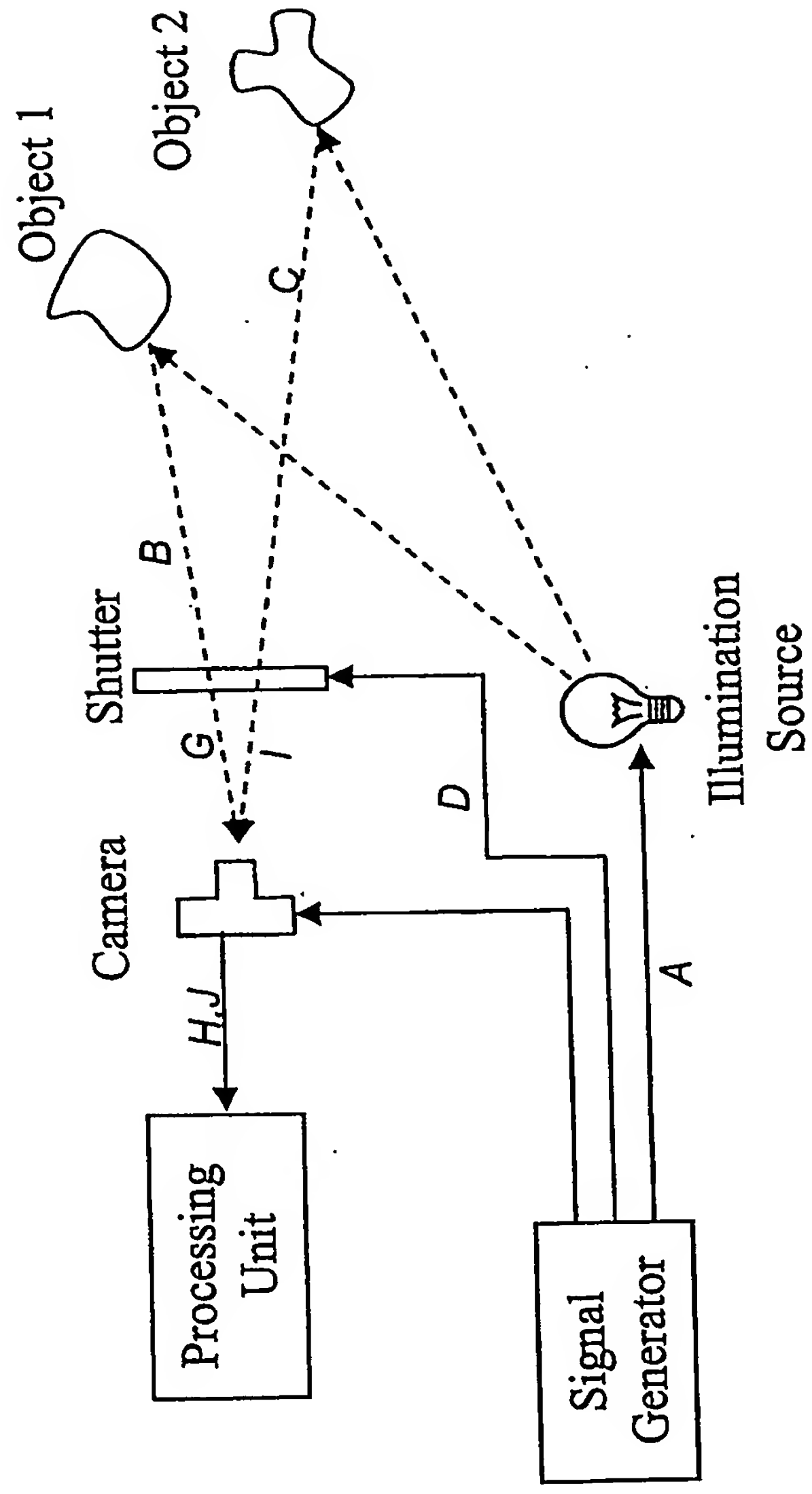


FIGURE 2a

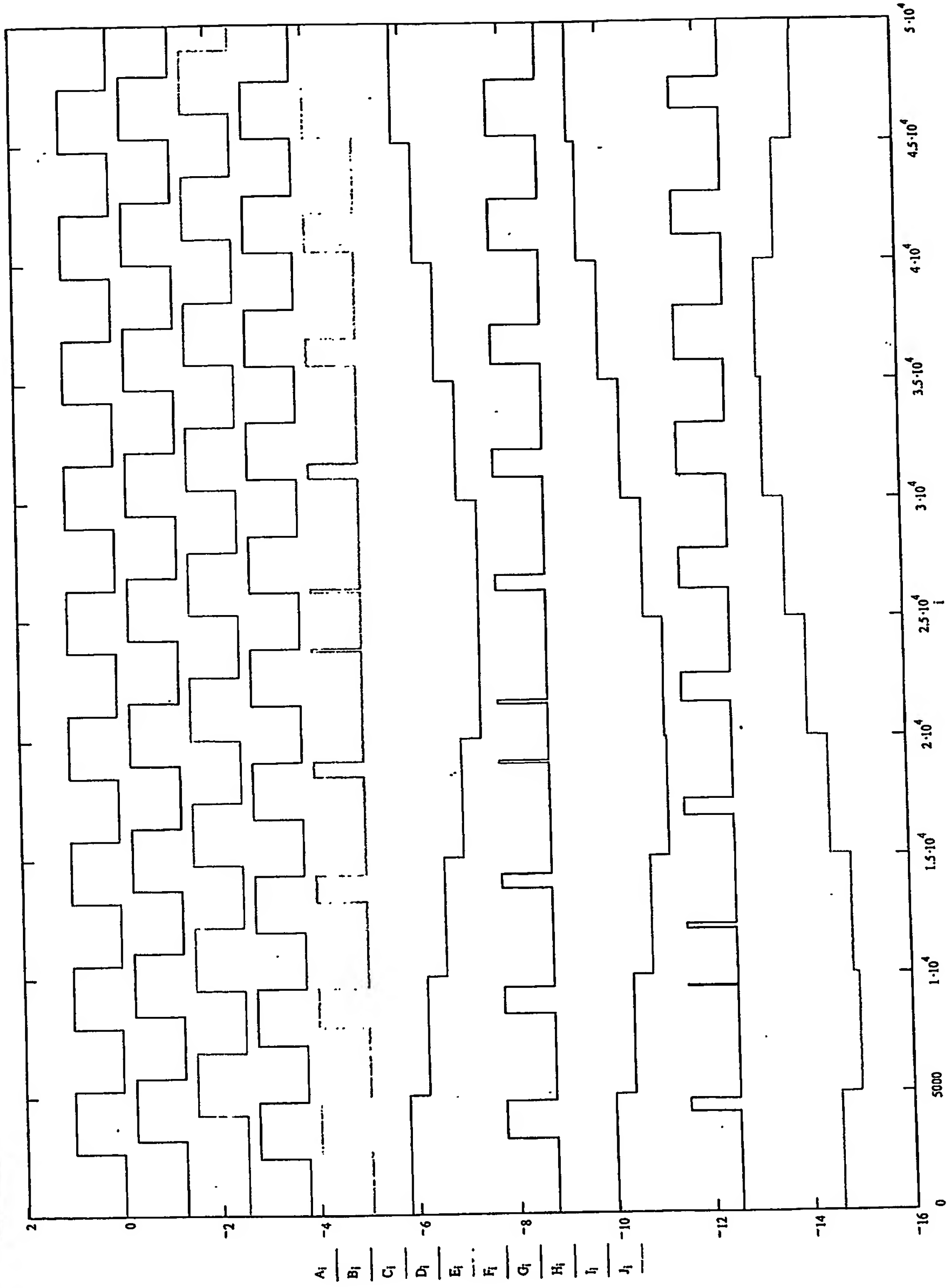


FIGURE 2b

